BY J. L. PENDLETON & CO.

TERMS OF SUBSCRIPTION.

The following are the terms of subscription to the DAILY and WEEKLY PROGRESS:

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" 6 months.....50 00
Weekly paper, 3 months.....10 00
" 6 months.....20 00

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THE DAILY PROGRESS.

VOL. VI. RALEIGH, WENDNESDAY, FEB. 15, 1865 NO 82

TELEGRAPHIC NEWS.

[REPORTS OF THE PRESS ASSOCIATION.]

Later from the North.

RICHMOND, Feb. 13.—Northern papers of the 11th have been received. They contain Lincoln's message relative to the Hampton Roads conference, including all letters and telegrams on the subject; also a letter from Mr. Seward to Minister Adams. Lincoln says after Blair's return from Richmond, he left with him a letter from Mr. Davis expressing a willingness to renew the effort to enter into a conference with a view to secure peace to the *two countries*. Lincoln, by way of reply, addressed a note to Blair expressing a willingness to receive any agent formally sent with a view to secure peace to the people of *our common country*. Subsequent correspondence explains the difficulties of the Commissioners at Petersburg and City Point. In the absence of Grant, to receive their application to pass through the lines it was necessary to telegraph to Washington for instructions. Lincoln sent Maj. T. C. Rekart with a message proposed by him to be delivered to the Commissioners, allowing them to pass the lines for an informal conference on the basis of Lincoln's note to Blair. In the meantime the Commissioners applied to Grant, who had returned, for a pass to go through the lines with a view to ascertain upon what terms the war might be terminated for pursuance of the course indicated by Lincoln in said letter to Blair. Grant allowed them to pass the lines and proceed to City Point, where they were detained until the arrival of Rekart. Before his arrival the Commissioners addressed another note to Grant, expressing a desire to go to Washington to confer informally with the President in reference to matters mentioned in his letter to Blair. Rekart delivered his message to the Commissioners and says he received an unsatisfactory reply. He notified the Commissioners that they could not proceed further unless they complied with the terms expressed in his letter.

At this juncture Grant telegraphed Stanton that he was convinced of the good intentions of Stephens and Hunter, and of their desire to restore peace and union. Their letter to him was all that Lincoln's instructions contemplated.

Lincoln replied, requesting Grant to inform the gentlemen that he would meet them at Fortress Monroe. While Lincoln was *en route*, the commissioners sent another note to Rekart expressing a willingness to proceed to Fortress Monroe to have an informal conference on the basis of Lincoln's letter to Blair, or upon any other terms or conditions he may hereafter propose, not inconsistent with the essential principles of self-government and popular rights, upon which our institutions are founded.—They further expressed anxiety to establish the most honorable peace without the further effusion of blood, promising to spare no efforts to accomplish such a result.

Lincoln's statement of the interview is confirmatory of the report of our commissioners as to his expressions. Lincoln says our commissioners seemed to desire the adoption of some course which might or might not lead to re-union.

General news unimportant.

Congressional.

RICHMOND, Feb. 13.—In the Senate the bill for raising 200,000 negro troops was reported back from the Committee on Military Affairs with amendments. Pending the further consideration of the exemption bill the Senate resolved into secret session.

In the House the appropriation bill was perfected and passed. The tax bill was referred to a special committee. Nothing else of interest.

The subject of a war meeting is being agitated in Lynchburg. The *Virginian* of the 11th says:

The propriety of holding a war meeting in this city, similar to those recently held in Richmond, has been suggested to us by a number of citizens. We approve the idea most heartily, and hope that it will be adopted. Such meetings will do much to revive the war spirit of the people, and fortify them in the determination never to falter until their just claims to independence are acknowledged. They will also help to strengthen the hands and spirits of the armies in the field—and at the same time hurl back defiance to the enemy, in return for the insolent demand of Lincoln and Seward at Fortress Monroe. Let us have a war meeting in Lynchburg. We trust that the Mayor will call one at an early day.

To Carpenters or others Wishing to

BUILD.

A Rare Chance!

THE ADVERTISER OFFERS FOR SALE THE frame work, all mortised and ready to put together, of a

LARGE HOUSE,

45 x 36 feet, cottage style, 8 rooms with basement; Together with

16 pair Blinds—primed;
17 Door Shutters and frames;
14 Large window frames, with rolers.
7 Window frames—swithout rolers.
14 Sett Sash—Glazed—Glass, 10 x 18.
6 Frontispieces for fire places.

This work was done and the material prepared for a large, fine building, and nothing but flooring, weather boarding, shingles and lathes and lime are wanting to finish it—all the rest being on the ground.

The property may be seen, with a drawing of the building, and terms ascertained by calling on or addressing
Jan 12 tf EDITOR PROGRESS.

☞ How to Send us Money.—Never send by mail when you can send by Express. All money sent by express at our expense. Those sending us money by mail must do so at their own risk.

☞ Job Printing.—Having an abundance of material and good workmen we are prepared to execute all orders for Job Printing with dispatch.

LOCAL AND STATE NEWS.

WAR MEETINGS.—There are no longer "rumors of wars," but many war meetings are being held in a very *peaceable* way. In Richmond they are attended by vast crowds—of whom? The answer is "of exempts." In Raleigh the hospital flag floats over a war meeting. These are all proper—all right; but *qui bono?* We have looked with pleasure over the proceedings of these meetings, and have admired the patriotic enthusiasm exhibited; but, with an eye to the *practical*, we have looked in vain for any list of volunteers. "Show your faith by your works." The Local is of opinion that every body ought to go to "the front"—except himself; and he congratulates himself that three-thirds of the war-meeting men, individually, concur with him in opinion. This, at least, is his opinion.

What are war meetings for but to raise volunteers? It may be that volunteers have been raised in *secret session* Remove the seal, and let us know who they are. The preacher who teaches a doctrine he does not follow is considered by worldly minded men, a hypocrite. Let not secrecy shroud the patriotic *acts* of patriots, while only *words* are given to the world.

NEW OFFICERS.—Lieut. Theodore C. James, Adjutant of the 3d N. C. T., has been assigned to duty as Commandant of the Post of Raleigh.

Maj. Charles S. Stringfellow has been assigned to duty as Assistant Adjutant General of Reserves of North Carolina, in place of Col Jno. W. Hinsdale, elected Colonel of the 3d Regiment.

A FISHY THIEF.—A worthy citizen of our City had, at no inconsiderable trouble and expense, procured a barrel of mullets, which he put in his cellar. A day or two ago he concluded to try them, but he found the head of the barrel stove in, and not a single fish left. Another barrel containing some herrings had also been robbed. The thief entered at a window.

NEGRO AUCTION.—We dropped in at the auction room of Askew & Co. yesterday for a short time. A "fancy girl" brought $8,050; a seamstress $6,150; a black girl 16 or 17 years old, could not get a bid; a likely boy, 18 years old, brought $4,000; a likely girly 12 years old was taken in, a bid of $2,500 being refused; a young woman with an infant got no bid; a woman about 30 years old brought $2,650.

The Fayetteville *Telegraph* thinks that Branchville and Augusta will both be evacuated, and a stand made at Columbia. We think it likely; and then in turn Columbia will go, and we shall continue to fall back until the Pe Dee is crossed, and probably Fayetteville reached. If we could not make a successful stand between Chattanooga and Savannah, or between Savannah and Columbia, it is folly to think of making it at Columbia.

MONEY MARKET.—We believe that our Exchange brokers are not selling any gold just now, but we heard of an outside sale yesterday at 60 for one. Bank notes are worth from 10 to 12—those of the Bank of North Carolina will command more, probably 15 for one.

SUPERIOR COURT—SPRING CIRCUIT.—Arrangement of the Superior Courts by the Judges for the Spring Circuit:

1st	Circuit,	Reade, Edenton.
2d	"	Howard, Newbern.
3rd	"	Gilliam, Raleigh.*
4th	"	Saunders, Hillsboro'.
5th	"	French, Wilmington.
6th	"	Shipp, Salisbury.*
7th	"	Heath, Morganton.
8th	"	Osborne, Buncombe.

*Exchanged.

There is good sense in the following from the Charlotte *Democrat*:

We think it bad policy for families of women and children to leave their homes at the approach of the enemy. It strikes us that the best plan is for all non-combatants, along the enemy's line of march, to remain at their own homes as long as they are permitted to do so. We know it is a risk to stay, but it is also a risk to leave home with no certainty of finding a shelter elsewhere. The interior towns are now crowded to overflowing, and vacant houses are not to be had.—It is so in this place, and we learn the same elsewhere.

WESTERN NORTH CAROLINA.—The Iredell *Express* says:

We are reliably informed that the Yankee and tory force at Piedmont Springs in the extreme Northern portion of Burke County has dwindled down to next to nothing. Kirk was, doubtless, many miles away while the rumors of his advance were rife, and only a few tories showed themselves at Piedmont. There is now no enemy there as we are reliably informed, our soldiers having, during the last few days, scoured that whole region, capturing only two deserters or tories.

Morganton, Lenoir, Wilkesboro' and all the other prominent localities, in those regions, are still unmolested, and are probably as secure as any portion of the country, the few tories where little thieving operations have been so magnified, are away to the North in their mountain hiding places. When will groundless rumors cease to annoy the people of the up-country?

The same paper has the following:

The Home Guard in Capt. Hall's district in this county, were out scouting one day last week, and captured a couple of deserters from Wilkes county, brothers, by the name of Alexander. Wild, another from the same county, who attempted to escape, was shot and died in a few moments. A just retribution.

The Raleigh "Conservative" is now one of the best newspapers on our exchange list. Under the editorial management of M. S. Robins, Esq., a very marked improvement has taken place. We wish it much success.—*Fay. Telegraph*.

Excellent paper: the mechanical execution is especially fine! And then the matter suits the stock concern that own it and the few politicians who still adhere to "his Excellency."

We got $50 from Fayetteville by yesterday's mail, for new subscriptions to the *Progress*, but then we have no doubt but our own readers have a high regard for the *Conservative*.

Vice President Stephens was in Charlotte, on last Friday evening, on his way to Georgia.

DIED,

In this city, on the 14th inst., at the residence of her son W. R. Richardson, of Consumption, MRS. MARTHA A. RICHARDSON, relict of the late Capt. W. R. Richardson of Richmond, Va.

The Funeral will take place at the Baptist Church, on Thursday morning, the 16th, at eleven o'clock.

Richmond Dispatch, Whig and Enquirer please copy and send bills to Raleigh Standard.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

FOR SALE.

A NO 1 BOOT AND LADY'S SHOE-MAKER, 34 years old, sound and healthy. For further information apply at this office. Feb 15-1t*

NEGROES AT AUCTION.

ON THURSDAY NEXT, 16TH INST., WE WILL sell four YOUNG NEGRO WOMEN and two MEN.
CREECH & LITCHFORD,
Feb 14-3t Auctioneers.

Adj't and Insp'r Gen's Office,
RICHMOND, Sept. 11, 1863.

GENERAL ORDERS, No. 122.

III. THE FOLLOWING ACT OF CONGRESS is published for the information of all concerned:

"Every person not subject to the Rules and articles of war, who shall procure or entice a soldier of the Confederate States to desert, or who shall purchase from any soldier his *arms, uniform, clothing, or any part thereof*, shall upon legal conviction, be fined, at the discretion of the Court having cognizance of the same, in any sum not exceeding three hundred dollars, and be imprisoned not exceeding one year."

By order of the Secretary of War.
(Signed.) S. COOPER.
Adj't and Insp'r Gen'l.

HEADQUARTERS RESERVE N. C.
Raleigh, February 10,
Official: JNO. W. HINSDALE,
Feb 14-1t*w1t A. A. Gen'l.
*** State papers copy seven times.

Headquarters Reserve, N. C.
ADJUTANT GENERAL'S OFFICE,
Raleigh, Dec. 14, 1864.

General Order, No 4.

I. MAJOR C. S. STRINGFELLOW ASSISTANT ADjutant General C. S. P. A. will relieve Capt. Jno W. Hinsdale, Assistant Adjutant General of Reserves of N. C. and the latter officer will proceed to join the 3rd Regiment Reserves N. C., as its Colonel, he having been duly elected to that office on the 3rd of January, 1865.

The Lieutenant General Commanding, in taking leave of Colonel Hinsdale, tenders his warm congratulations on his promotion, and earnestly hopes that the intelligence, zeal and gallantry which has characterized his service as a Staff officer may be matured by experience into greater usefulness in his new and more extended sphere.

(Signed) H. H. HOLMES,
Lt. Gen'l Comd'g.

Official:
CHAS. S. STRINGFELLOW,
Feb. 14-d7tw1t Major & A. A. Gen'l.
*** State papers copy seven times.

NEGRO AUCTION
AND
Commission.
HOUSE!

ON THE FIRST DAY OF JANUARY NEXT, AT the house immediately in front of the Post Office, formerly occupied as the Progress office, on Fayetteville Street, in the City of Raleigh, the subscribers will establish an

Auction and Commission House

For the Sale of SLAVES.

We have provided *safe* and comfortable quarters, and will be as moderate in our charges for board, &c., as the times will permit.

With an experience of twenty years in the trade, and the advantages of an extensive acquaintance, we flatter ourselves that we understand the business: and, with the assurance of quick sales and prompt returns, respectfully solicit public patronage.

Dec 19-dtf WM. F. ASKEW & CO.

COUNTY TRUSTEES.

WE ARE AUTHORIZED TO ANNOUNCED C. P. WILDER, a candidate for the office of County Trustee. If elected he pledges himself to discharge the duties of the office faithfully. Feb 9-td

Confederate copy, daily, till day; Standard weekly till day.

WE ARE AUTHORIZED TO ANNOUNCE JOHN W. MITCHELL a candidate for Superior Court Clerk of Granville County at the ensuing election in August next. Feb 2-d3w3*

COUNTY TRUSTEE.

WE ARE REQUESTED TO ANNOUNCE MR. J. F. HUTCHINS as a candidate for re-election as County Trustee, at the approaching February Term of Wake County Court. Feb 3-dtd

WE ARE AUTHORIZED TO ANNOUNCE CAPT. L. E. RIGGAN as a candidate for the office of County Trustee, at the next February Term for Wake County Court. If elected he pledges himself to do a faithful discharge of his duties (Jan 27-d3t&w4t*)

SELECT SCHOOL.

MISS MOLLIE W. FINCH.
At the residence of Mr Wm H Finch Feb 2-tf

W. R. RICHARDSON & CO.,
BROKERS AND STOCK AUCTIONEERS,
RESPECTFULLY SOLICIT CONSIGNMENTS.
Oct 20 RALEIGH, N. C.

☞ Rags Wanted.—Forty cents a pound will be paid for all clean cotton or linen rags delivered at the Progress office.

SCHEDULE OF PRICES FOR NORTH CAROLINA.

THE COMMISSIONERS OF APPRAISEMENT FOR the State of North Carolina present their Schedule of Prices to govern Purchasing Agents for the next sixty days, with rates considerably advanced in consequence of the advance by order of the government in the prices paid above those of the late schedule. They earnestly hope that there now being no excuse for holding back the products so necessary to the supply of the army, that farmers and others will come forward with alacrity and offer all that they can possibly from their own consumption to the aid of that army, which is now at last to be recognized as our only saviour from the unrestrained and grasping despotism of our barbarous enemy:

Apples, dried,	good, pealed, per bush 28 lbs	$10 00
do	unpealed, per bush 28 lbs	7 50
Axes,	with handles, each,	10 00
do	without handles, each,	10 00
Bacon,	per pound, hog round,	4 00
Beans,	white or cornfield, per bush 60 pounds,	10 00
Brandy,	apple, per gallon,	10 00
do	peach, per gallon,	10 00
Beef,	fresh, nett per pound,	1 00
do	fresh, gross, per pound.	1 00
do	salted, per pound,	1 50
Candles,	tallow, per pound,	1 00
do	adamantine, per pound,	10 00
Chains,	trace, per pair,	10 00
Cloth,	woollen for soldiers clothes, 3-4 yard wide, 10 oz. to yard, and pro rata as to greater or less weight or width, per yard,	15 00
Cotton,	raw, per lb,	2 50
Coffee,	Rio, per pound,	12 50
Corn,	unshelled, per bush. 70 lbs,	12 00
Corn Meal,	sacks not included, per bush of 56 pounds,	13 50
Drills,	cotton, 7-8 yd wide, 3 yards to pound, per yd,	2 50
Flour,	extra family, per bbl 196 lbs,	100 00
"	extra superfine, per bbl 196 lbs,	90 00
"	superfine, per bbl 196 lbs,	80 00
"	fine, per barrel of 196 lbs,	70 00
Fodder,	bales, per 100 pounds,	8 00
"	unbaled, per 100 pounds,	7 50
Hats,	wool, each,	8 00
Hay,	baled, per 100 pounds,	8 00
"	unbaled, per 100 pounds,	7 50
Hides,	dry, extra, per pound,	5 00
Hides,	" "	9 00
do	green, per pound,	2 50
Horses,	artillery, 1st class, per head,	1,500 00
do	artillery, 2d class, per head,	1200 00
House rent	per room per month	40 00
Iron,	Pig, No 1, per ton, 2,000 lbs	350 00
do	Pig, No 2, per ton, 2,000 lbs	314 00
do	Pig, No 3, per ton, 2,000 lbs	278 00
do	Bloom, per ton, 2,000 lbs	710 00
do	Smith's square or round per ton of 2,000 lbs	1,600 00
do.	serviceable railroad, per ton of 2,240 pounds	400 00
Jeans,	wool, domestic, per yard	15 00
Kettles,	camp, iron, per pound,	00
Lumber,	good, per 1,000 feet	60 00
Lard,	per pound	4 50
Leather,	sole, per pound	10 00
do	upper, per pound	12 00
do	harness, per pound	12 00
Molasses,	sorghum, per gallon	15 00
Mules,	1st class, per head,	1,500 00
do	2d class, per head	1200 00
do	3d class, per head	800 00
Mechanics,	1st class, per day, rations by government,	10 00
	2d class, per day, rations by government,	8 00
Nails,	per keg	200 00
Oats,	sheaf, baled, per 100 lbs	10 00
do	sheaf, unbaled, pr 100 lbs	9 25
do	shelled, per bushel	2 00
Osnaburgs,	cotton, 3 4 yard wide, 7 os to yard, per yard,	2 50
do	cotton, 7 8 yard wide, 8 os to yard, per yard,	2 75
Onions,	per bushel,	12 00
Oxen,	work, 1st quality, per yoke	1500 00
do	2d quality, per yoke	1000 00
Peas,	cow, per bush of 60 lbs	15 00
Potatoes,	Irish, per bush of 60 lbs	2 00
do	sweet, per bush of 60 lbs	2 00
Peach's dried,	per bush of 38 lbs	12 50
do	unpeeled, per bush of 38 lbs	10 00
Pork,	fresh, nett, per pound,	3 50
do	salted, per pound,	3 00
do	gross	2 50
Pasturage,	1st quality, near town, per head, per month,	8 00
do	common, near town, per month,	5 00
do	1st quality, in the country, per head, per month,	7 00
do	common, in country, per head, per month,	4 00
Quinine,	good, per ounce,	30 00
Rice,	new, per pound,	1 50
do	old, per pound,	1 10
Rye,	good, per bush of 56 lbs,	12 00
Rosin,	per bbl of 280 lbs	7 00
do	in bulk of 280 lbs	50
Sacks,	two bushels, osnaburgs, each,	6 00
Shirting,	cotton, 34 yard wide, 4½ yards to pound, per yard,	1 75
do	cotton, 7 8 yard wide, 3¾ yard to pound, per yard,	1 10
Cotton strips,	3 yards to pound, pr yd	2 75
Salt,	Coast, per buse of 50 lbs,	40 00
do	Liverpool, per bush of 50 lbs,	50 00
do	Virginia, per bush of 50 lbs,	45 00
Steel,	cast, per pound,	10 00
Shoes,	army, per pair,	25 00
Shoe thread,	flax, per pound,	10 00
Socks,	soldier's wool, per pair,	4 00
Sheep,	fat, per head,	50 00
Sugar,	brown common, per lb,	5 00
Soap,	hard, per pound,	2 00
do	soft, per pound,	1 25
Shucks,	baled, 100 lbs,	8 00
Shorts,	good, per bush of 22 lbs,	1 75
Ship staff,	good per bush of 37 lbs.	2 50
Tea,	black, per pound,	10 00
do	green, per pound,	15 00
Tent cloth,	cotton, 10 oz. to yd, per yard,	2 50
Tobacco,	No 1, extra,	3 00
do	No 1,	2 50
do	No 2,	1 75
do	Lugs,	1 25
Tallow,	clean, per pound,	4 50
Vinegar,	cider, per gallon,	4 00
do	manufactured, per gal	3 00
Whiskey,	good, per gallon	10 00
Wheat,	good, per bush of 68 lbs	15 00
do	bran, per bush of 17 lbs	1 50
Wheat straw,	baled, per 100 lbs	2 75
do do	unbaled, per 100 lbs	2 00
Wool,	washed, per pound	13 00
do	unwashed, per pound	10 00
Wagons,	wood axle, 4 horse, new, each	700 00
"	wood axle, 2 horse, new each	500 00
Yarn,	cotton. per bunch of 5 lbs	15 00

HIRE OF LABOR, TEAMS, WAGONS AND HORSES.

Baling long forage, per hundred pounds	1 00
Shelling and bagging corn, sacks furnished by government, per bushel,	25
Hire af two horse teams, wagon and driver, rations furnished by owner, per day.	15 00
Hire of two horse teams, wagon and driver, rations furnished by government, per day	12 00
Hire of four horse teams, wagon and driver, rations furnished by owner, per day,	30 00
Hire of four horse teams, wagon and driver, rations furnished by the government, per day	20 00
Hire of six horse teams, wagon and driver, rations furnished by owner, per day	36 00
Hire of six horse teams, wagon and driver, rations furnished by government, per day	24 00
Hire of laborer, rations furnished by owner, per day	6 00
Hire of laborer, rations furnished by government, per day	4 00
Hire of laborer, rations furnished by owner,	110 00
Hire of laborer, rations furnished by government, per month	65 00
Hire of horse, per day	4 00

The Commissioners respectfully suggest that if it be found practical, the producer should be allowed to retain a fourth part of their surplus, to be sold at market rates to pay for their necessary plantation supplies, which they have to purchase at high market prices. They earnestly call upon the farmers to bring forward their corn now so necessary in the support of the army in their immediate front, and which alone will prevent access to the enemy, of all their crops, stock, negroes, &c., &c. The commissioners would also recommend that the impressment should be universal and uniform, leaving out no one.

For the information of all persons concerned we publish the following instructions, with the hope that they will be strictly obeyed.

"No officer, or agent, shall impress the necessary supplies which any person may have for the consumption of himself, his family, employees, slaves, or to carry on his ordinary mechanical, manufacturing or agricultural employments."

The next meeting of the Board will be held in the Senate Chamber, in the City of Raleigh, on Monday, the 3d day of April next, unless sooner changed. Impressing agents must furnish good and satisfactory reasons for disapprovals on appeals, or the award of local appraisers will be approved. All communications should be addressed to the Secretary of the Board, Raleigh, N C.

(Signed) R. K. BURGWYN
Garysburg, N. C.
R. V. BLACKSTOCK,
Stocksville, N. C.
Com'rs Appraisement for State of N. C.
Raleigh, Feb 10-4t

ADVERTISING RATES.

The following rates will be charged for all advertisements inserted in the *Daily and Weekly Progress*.

One square or more than one, as follows:

One day	$3 00	One week	$10 00
Two days	10 00	Two weeks	60 00
Three days	15 00	Three weeks	80 00
Four days	20 00	One month	120 00
Five days	25 00	Two months	240 00

Fifty words, or eight lines or less, count a square. All additional squares will be charged the same. Advertisements inserted once, twice or three times a week, will be charged $4 a square for every insertion.

When sent by letter, the money must accompany the advertisement. Marriages, Deaths, Religious and other Notices charged as advertisements, and must be paid in advance.

1865. Counting-House 1865

CALENDAR.

	Sunday	Monday	Tuesday	Wednesday	Thursday	Friday	Saturday		Sunday	Monday	Tuesday	Wednesday	Thursday	Friday	Saturday
JAN	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	JULY							1
	8	9	10	11	12	13	14		2	3	4	5	6	7	8
	15	16	17	18	19	20	21		9	10	11	12	13	14	15
	22	23	24	25	26	27	28		16	17	18	19	20	21	22
	29	30	31						23	24	25	26	27	28	29
FEB				1	2	3	4		30	31					
	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	AUG'T			1	2	3	4	5
	12	13	14	15	16	17	18		6	7	8	9	10	11	12
	19	20	21	22	23	24	25		13	14	15	16	17	18	19
	26	27	28						20	21	22	23	24	25	26
MAR.				1	2	3	4		27	28	29	30	31		
	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	SEPT						1	2
	12	13	14	15	16	17	18		3	4	5	6	7	8	9
	19	20	21	22	23	24	25		10	11	12	13	14	15	16
	26	27	28	29	30	31			17	18	19	20	21	22	23
APRL							1		24	25	26	27	28	29	30
	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	OCT'R	1	2	3	4	5	6	7
	9	10	11	12	13	14	15		8	9	10	11	12	13	14
	16	17	18	19	20	21	22		15	16	17	18	19	20	21
	23	24	25	26	27	28	29		22	23	24	25	26	27	28
	30								29	30	31				
MAY		1	2	3	4	5	6	NOV					1	2	3
	7	8	9	10	11	12	13		4	5	6	7	8	9	10
	14	15	16	17	18	19	20		11	12	13	14	15	16	17
	21	22	23	24	25	26	27		18	19	20	21	22	23	24
	28	29	30	31					25	26	27	28	29	30	
JUNE					1	2	3	DEC'R							1
	4	5	6	7	8	9	10		2	3	4	5	6	7	8
	11	12	13	14	15	16	17		9	10	11	12	13	14	15
	18	19	20	21	22	23	24		16	17	18	19	20	21	22
	25	26	27	28	29	30			23	24	25	26	27	28	29
									30	31					

Headquarters Reserve, North Carolina,
ADJUTANT GENERAL'S OFFICE,
Raleigh, February 12th, 1865.

GENERAL ORDER, No. 3.

I. ENROLING OFFICERS IN THE STATE OF North Carolina will make diligent enquiry in their respective counties for the arms, &c., called for in Gen. Lee's appeal of January 25, 1865.

They are required to receive all arms brought forward under this appeal, and receipt them to Capt. A. W. Lawrence, an Ordnance officer Reserve, N. C.

By command of Lt. Gen'l HOLMES:
JOHN W. HINSDALE,
Asst. Adj. General.

HEADQ'R'S ARMY OF NORTHERN VIRGINIA,
January 25, 1865.

TO arm and equip an additional force of cavalry, there is need of carbines, revolvers, pistols, saddles, and other accoutrements of mounted men. Arms and equipments of the kind desired are believed to be held by citizens in sufficient numbers to supply our wants. Many keep them as trophies, and some with the expectation of using them in their own defence. But it should be remembered that arms are now required for use, and that they cannot be made so effectual for the defence of the country in any way, as in the hands of organized troops. They are needed to enable our cavalry to cope with the well armed and equiped cavalry of the enemy, not only in the general service, but in resisting those predatory expeditions which have inflicted so much loss upon the people of the interior.

To the patriotic I need make no other appeal than the wants of the service; but I beg to remind those who are reluctant to part with the arms and equipments in their possession, that by keeping then they diminish the ability of the army to defend their property, without themselves deriving any benefit from them. I therefore urge all persons not in the service to deliver promptly, to some of the officers designated below, such arms and equipments (especially those suitable for cavalry) as they may have, and to report to those officers the names of such persons as neglect to surrender those in their possession.

Every citizen who prevents a carbine or pistol from remaining unused, will render a service to his country. Those who think to retain arms for their defence, should remember that if the army cannot protect them, the arms will be of little use. While no valid title can be acquired to public arms and equipments except from the Government, it is reported that many persons have ignorantly purchased them from private parties. A full compensation will, therefore, be made to all who deliver such arms and equipments to any ordnance officers, officer commanding at a post, officers and agents of the Quartermaster and Commissary Departments at any station, or officers in the Enrolling service, or connected with the Nitre and Mining Bureau. All these officers are requested and these connected with this army are directed to receive and receipt for all arms and equipments, whatever their condition, and forward the same, with a duplicate receipt, to the Ordnance Department at Richmond, and report their proceedings to these headquarters. The person holding the receipt will be compensated upon presenting it to the Ordnance Bureau. While it is hoped that no one will disregard this appeal, all officers connected with this army are required, and all others are requested, to take possession of any public arms and equipments they may find in the hands of persons unwilling to surrender them to the service of the country, and to give receipts therefor. A reasonable allowance for their expenses and trouble will be made to such patriotic citizens as will collect and deliver to any of the officers above designated such arms and equipments as they may find in the hands of persons not in the service, or who will report the same to those officers. A prompt compliance with this call will greatly promote the efficiency and strength of the army, particularly of the cavalry, and render it better able to protect the homes and property of the people from outrage.

R. E. LEE,
General.

The officers receiving arms or accoutrements under this appeal are requested to state upon the face of the duplicate receipts given by them the condition of the articles, whether in good order or otherwise; and if not in good order, the per centage which should be deducted on that account.

These receipts may be presented for payment to any one of the following named officers:

Capt J M Stevens, Richmond Arsenal, Richmond
Major B Randolph Stanton, Va
Major E S Hutter, Danville, Va
Capt G S Gatty, Lynchburg, Va
Capt Chas Semple, Wythville, Va
Capt A G Brenizer, Salisbury, N C

By order of J GORGAS,
Brig General Chief of Ordnance.
Official: J W HINSDALE, A A G.
*** State papers copy 3 times Feb 14-d&w3t

COUNTY TRUSTEE.

WE ARE REQUESTED TO ANNOUNCE LYNN ADAMS, Esq. as a Candidate for the office of County Trustee for Wake county.

If elected he will endeavor to attend faithfully to the duties of the office. Feb 7td

DAILY PROGRESS.

RALEIGH, N. C.

WEDNESDAY, FEB. 15, 1865.

RATES FOR SUBSCRIPTION AND ADVERTISING.

The following are our only rates for subscription and advertising. Persons ordering this paper by mail should give the present office, county and State in full, and be particular to say whether the Daily or Weekly paper is wanted. Cash must accompany all orders for subscriptions and advertising:

SUBSCRIPTION RATES.

Daily Progress, six months	$20 00
" " Three months	10 00
" " One month	3 50
Weekly Progress, three months	10 00
" " six months	20 00

ADVERTISING RATES.

All advertisements per square, of eight lines of solid minion type, or less, $3 00 for every insertion.

"Maj. John Devereux Quartermaster of the North Carolina Army, gives notice to counties that have not called for their quota of Scythe Blades, that unless said blades are called for before the first of May, they will be sold."—*Conservative.*

Mr. Devereux is a worthy gentleman, and, we do not doubt a good officer, and nothing that we are going to say is meant as a reflection upon him: but we do protest in the name of a suffering and overtaxed people, against this whole *State War Department*. "The North Carolina Army," indeed! Where is it?—with what country are we at war? The authorities at Richmond are conducting the war and directing all military operations; they have their hospitals, surgeons, quartermasters, commissaries, tax collectors, tithe collectors, conscript officers, provost marshals, &c., in every county, town and village throughout the Confederacy, and it does seem to us they ought to be able to "run the machine" without the people of the State being taxed to keep up a "War Department," with its numerous officers, attaches and employes, thus creating a debt, which, if not repudiated, the people must be ground to the earth to pay.

If North Carolina was an independent power, and was at war, with a hundred or two thousand men in the field, she would want no more "War Department" than she has got. The whole thing is a nuisance, a humbug, and the Legislature should have broken it up; and but for the influence of the Executive, who desires to keep up all this parade for his own gratification, we doubt not but it would have been done. The cotton cards, scythe blades and blue stone distributed will hardly justify the debt of tens of millions which has been created, and which those who have mismanaged our State affairs will be responsible for transmitting to our children. There is probably a small brigade of men connected with this "North Carolina War Department," more men in the bomb-proofs than the State has in the field, as state troops, and the annual expenses amount to several millions. And what does it all amount to?—where is the good accomplished? All the extravagance and corruption is not to be found at Richmond, as our people will find to their cost when the debts now being created, have to be paid.

With the whole management of the war in the hands of the Confederate authorities, North Carolina has no more use for a "War Department" than she had in peace times, and had we been in the Legislature we should have insisted on abolishing the whole concern: and such position we are sure would have met the approbation of the people of the State.

There is to be a war meeting in Fayetteville to-morrow, at which W. B. Wright, J. G. Shepherd, B Fuller and others have promised to make speeches. We hope that at the conclusion of the speaking a call will be made for volunteers from bomb-proof positions, and that those who called the meeting, and the speakers on the occasion, will prove their faith by their works, and take muskets and go down to South Carolina and help their brother secessionists whip Sherman. Until these gentlemen, who are so anxious for harmony, do this, no one will believe in the sincerity of their professions. If we are to conquer a peace we shall need *every* man, and so the plea of being of more service to the cause, at home, won't do. Let those who would have others go, set a good example by going themselves. The man who now urges others to go, while he lags behind himself, should be loathed and execrated by all men, in the army and at home, and he will be.

Wilmington.

A dispatch from Wilmington on the 13th informs us that the enemy made three attacks on our lines at Sugar Loaf on Saturday, all of which were repulsed in gallant style, and, it is thought, with considerable loss to the enemy. During the attack the whole fleet opened on Fort Anderson, but the casualties were slight—one killed and one wounded. The enemy have succeeded in getting some of their monitors in the river, and one of them participated in the bombardment of Saturday. We hardly think the effort to take Wilmington is to be abandoned.

COMMANDER-IN-CHIEF.—The following is the order of Adjutant General Cooper announcing Gen. Lee's appointment to the chief command of all the armies of the Confederate States:

"General Robert E. Lee, having been duly appointed General-in-chief of the army of the Confederate States, will assume the duties thereof, and will be obeyed and respected accordingly."

It is a great pity that this was not done three years ago, before our resources of men and material were squandered and wasted by imbecility and cupidity.

The News.

The following summary is from Northern papers of the 8th:

The Fight at Hatcher's Run—The Yankees lose Heavily.

The Yankee troops engaged in the affair at Hatcher's run on Monday were the whole of the Fifth corps, two divisions of the Second corps, and a part of the Third corps, with a division of cavalry. The correspondents state that the crossing of the river was accomplished without much resistance, and intrenchments were then thrown up on the other side, within which the Yankee troops lay. A letter says:

At about 2 o'clock, the enemy opened with artillery upon General Smyth's line from a fort in his front; but the firing was very wild, doing no damage, and soon ceased. From that time until 5 o'clock, save an occasional shot, all was "quiet along the lines."

At that hour, a division of the enemy which had been brought down from his left, made a fierce attack on the Second brigade of the Second division and the Third brigade of the Third division which continued without interruption until darkness closed the scene. Again and again, with that old familiar yell, he charged upon our hastily constructed works, and each time was met by an unceasing shower of musketry, which sent him reeling back to his cover.

Our loss was considerable, but doubtless much less than the enemy's, as we were covered by our works. General Humphreys rode on to the field soon after the attack commenced and remained until it was over, personally superintending the operations. Major Livermore, assistant inspector general, had his horse shot under him, but escaped uninjured.

Colonel Matthew Murphy, of the Sixty-ninth New York National Guard, commanding the Second brigade of the Second division, received a severe flesh wound about the knee while gallantly leading his men. Lieutenant Hugh G. MacTavish, acting assistant adjutant general to Colonel Murphy, was mortally wounded and has since died. Lieutenant MacTavish was a resident of Glasgow, Scotland, and had lately come into possession of a considerable fortune.

Another letter says:

No general engagement was expected, so far as I can learn. None has certainly taken place, although some fierce charges were made on the Second corps towards six o'clock last evening, in which we probably lost between three and four hundred in killed and wounded. The ground taken up by our troops as they advanced has been continuously held, and the rebels repulsed in every assault they have made upon us.

We encamped last night on the ground from which the enemy were driven as we approached through the day, and, by throwing up some hasty defences, were fully able to repel any attack he might conclude to make upon us.

At daylight this morning everything was quiet, and it was not known whether our troops were expected to push the reconnoissance further, to erect substantial works connecting with the left of our main line, or to return to their original positions in the vicinity of the Weldon railroad.

The late Peace Mission.

Lincoln was to send in his report on Wednesday to the United States Senate of his visit to Hampton Roads. Seward is said to have already prepared reports of the interview, to be dispatched to the foreign courts. A letter about the return of the Confederate commissioners says that, on the flag-of-truce boat, they were hospitably entertained, and were visited by Maj Gen. Ord. It adds:

The commissioners, upon their return, were in the best of spirits, and entered fully and zestfully into the genuine and luxurious hospitality of the distinguished officer delegated by the President to entertain them. They conversed upon topics other than the absorbing one with considerable freedom. Mr. Vice President Stephens, I believe, venturing the hope that great good might come of the attempt just ended to pacify the belligerent sections. Great admiration was unanimously expressed by the commissioners for the private and public character of Lieut. General Grant, whose treatment of them, socially and otherwise, was alleged by them to have been of the most exalted character. Their manners upon the New York appeared exceedingly quiet and unpretending, and their deportment wholly dignified.

The *Herald* has an editorial about Lincoln's reception of our commissioners. It says:

He knew his strength; he knew that his position was impregnable, and he jumped at the opportunity to remove all doubts, to silence all fallacious peace clamors, and to present to the loyal States the single, substantial and paramount fact that we can have no peace with the so-called Confederate States short of the expulsion of Jeff. Davis from Richmond and the defeat and dispersion of Lee's army; and to the rebellious States the open door of the Union, with all its constitutional guarantees, as their only way of escape from their sufferings and disasters under this terrible war.

* * * * * * * *

Not an inch of ground is left our Northern democratic peace agitators to stand upon. Several of the most prominent leaders of this faction in Congress, since the return of President Lincoln from his voyage of discovery, have admitted this fact, and frankly committed themselves to a vigorous prosecution of the war. As they have gone, so will the mass of their Northern followers go; and we have thus the prospect fairly before us of a more harmonious and effective union of all parties in the loyal States for vigorous war than at any time since their first grand spontaneous uprising with the rebel bombardment of Fort Sumter.

Arrival of Henry S. Foote in Washington.

Henry S. Foote arrived in Baltimore from Washington on the 7th, under charge of Major Newhall, of Sheridan's command; and, after breakfasting at the Eutaw House, was carried North—it is supposed to Fort Warren. The Washington *Star*, speaking of his arrival in that city, says:

The rebel Senator, Henry S. Foote, came down from Berlin by the train last night under guard. Mr. Foote has been at Gen. Devin's headquarters at Lovettsville, Loudoun county, for a week or ten days, and yesterday, accompanied by an officer of Gen. Devin's staff, he crossed the river and took the train at Berlin. Owing to an accident, the train was several hours behind time, and he and his escort were detained on the way, but during this time he did not seem inclined to enter into conversation with the passengers at the station-houses now and then to make a common-place remark.

He looks much worn, physically, since he was in the United States Senate, and as he has discarded his wig and wears the greyest of hair and whiskers, of course looks much older than at that time.

In dress, etc., there was a marked change from his natty appearance of olden time. He has apparently discarded the use of the razor, and from the surplusage of tough-looking clothing upon his person, it would seem that he had taken this mode of conveying his wardrobe.—Thus he had on him at the station three coats and two vests, all of which looked worse for wear, as also an old soldier cap, of the rebel style of shabbiness, the band of which had slipped to the back of his head.

It is reported that he declines to take the oath of allegiance to this government, but asks permission to join his wife at Nashville, with a view to emigrating to Sonora hereafter.

It is not known whether he is held as a prisoner or not. Most of the passengers on the train proceeded on to Baltimore, and as Mr. F. had not reported to the Provost Marshal up to this afternoon, it is probable he is held in Baltimore, or has been sent further North.

The New York News and the War.

The Philadelphia *Inquirer's* New York correspondent writes:

NEW YORK, Feb. 7, 1865.

The *Daily News*, you will observe, is out in opposition to Fernando Wood's "change of front" on the war question. The *News*, as everybody knows, is edited by Fernando's brother Benjamin, but it has all along been understood that Fernando had a large pecuniary interest in it. If the two brothers are now to part company, on the war question, the result must materially influence the *status* of the Democratic party in this city. The War Democrats will follow Fernando, and the Peace-at-any-price men will file off with Benjamin. Meanwhile, Fernando's friends deny that he has abandoned his principles, and allege that he is in favor of *continued negotiations*, from the point where the recent conference ended. In other words, *that he is in favor of an armistice*, as a preliminary to peace. A letter setting forth that idea, it is understood, will be addressed to his constituents in the course of a day or two.

It may be worth while to add that letters from responsible Democratic authority at Washington have been received here, stating most emphatically that the Rebels said nothing about independence at all, but simply insisted upon an armistice as a preliminary to negotiations. In view of the statements of the Washington *Chronicle* and the *Times* of this city, as to what really did take place, these representations can scarcely be correct, but they serve nevertheless to increase the public anxiety for an official statement of the whole affair from Mr. Lincoln and Mr. Seward themselves.

Apropos of the Daily News. There is no possibility of its procuring a relaxation of the order suppressing its daily column of "personals," copied from the Richmond papers. Gen. Dix, to-day, has caused to be sent to every newspaper in the city a copy of a very stringent order against publications of that character, and subjecting the parties offending to summary trial by court martial. The order is addressed not only to newspaper proprietors, but to newspaper editors thus making it for the interest of the latter to remonstrate with the former should they be disposed to "try it on."

SOUTH CAROLINA—SHERMAN'S MOVEMENTS.

The telegraph is silent as to movements in South Carolina, and we received but one paper from beyond Charlotte, yesterday, and that was the Columbia *Carolinian*, of Sunday morning, from which we make the following extracts:

Affairs are not half so bad as they seem.—Distance as usual has magnified the movements of Sherman into proportions positively frightful. Thousands of absurd rumors prevail, which are calculated only to excite alarm, and our people have yielded to their influence. The facts, briefly, are that a portion of the enemy's forces have crossed the South Edisto at Bennaker's Ferry, and are slowly pushing forward towards the North branch of that river. The probabilities, briefly, are that this movement is made for the double purpose of cutting the Columbia and Charleston road, and Wilmington and Manchester road at or near Kingsville. This done, Sherman will have achieved what he may deem an important object, preliminary to the capture of Charleston, namely, the bisection of three important branches of supply. That he will succeed in doing this, we have doubts—very grave doubts, for we know something of the dangerous operations of an army in the hands of Beauregard; but admitting Sherman's success to the extent named, what reason is there to anticipate an immediate advance on Columbia?—We can recall none. True, Columbia is the capital of the State, the abode of wealth, the theatre of much enterprise, but beyond these attractive features, it is nothing compared to the grander game of Charleston, on the capture of which the energies of the whole Yankee army below us, are now bent. They cannot operate on Charleston from Columbia, and they will not leave Columbia on a Northward march while Charleston stands. To believe it, is contrary to common sense, contrary to a knowledge of Sherman's character and confessed determination, and contrary to all military strategy. Possibly a raid may be made here for the purpose of creating a diversion. It will not find us unprepared, but we cannot for a moment suppose that with that rich prize—which has won the proud title of "the pest of the rebellion"—so near the Federal commander's grasp, that stronghold which for four years has withstood attack by land and sea, and been battered and beaten well nigh into a shapeless ruin; that city which amid all her perils, has stood undaunted without one cry of pain or sign of regret, while twenty millions of her enemies have howled over her agony, and in anticipation danced upon her grave; we repeat, with such an inducement before him, Sherman cannot and will not turn aside to accomplish a lesser object. Once established there, we may reasonably expect a visit while the [illegible] is closing offices [illegible] his [illegible] Gen. Lee, or [illegible] up through [illegible], and thence to Richmond; and so on; [illegible] present, dear [illegible] away your fears, and take a fresh lease of hope.—Sherman has higher game. Long before Columbia falls, we look for a battle and a victory commensurate in its consequences with the great issues now at stake—one which will prove that "God is fighting by our side, although with visor down," and that he has vouchsafed to South Carolina the grand privilege of closing as she began this war—in triumph.

GEN. HAMPTON.

The appointment of General Hampton to the command of two such divisions as those of General Butler and Young, is an earnest of success. He is once more at the head of the men he has so often led to victory on Virginia fields—men on whom both the country and himself can depend—and we may, therefore, look for a repetition here of the gallantry which has been bulletined from every battle in which they have had a place. The arrival of Beauregard, too thought that Hampton is in the saddle, the co-operation of General Johnston, who, although for the present "behind the scenes," does not withhold his skill and experience, whenever demanded, together with a score of other facts of an encouraging character, which should not be published, are events that may give our people great joy.

PEOPLE FLYING FROM COLUMBIA.

If there is a busier place than the Charlotte Depot, we have to search for it beyond the limits of the Charlotte Depot. The necessities of the hour have, as it were, crowded the maximum of every man's busin as into a minimum of time, and morning, noon and night, the trains are literally besieged. Rural life has suddenly become fashionable, and the desire for a change of air is epidemic. Amid the avalanche thus begotten, no little credit is due the officers of the road for the rapidity, system and promptness with which they dispatch business; and not less gratitude is due by our citizens for the spirit of accommodation and courtesy with which their demands have been met. Hon. Wm. Johnson, the President of the road, is in the city, making especial arrangements for those who expect to become refugees; while Messrs. Anderson, Bouknight, Wolfe and assistants act as able coadjutors in anticipating and providing for the public wants.

Gen. Beauregard and staff had arrived at Columbia and were stopping at Nickerson's hotel.

THE NEGRO QUESTION IN CONGRESS.

In the Senate, on Friday the 10th, Mr. Oldham of Texas, introduced the following, which was referred to the Military Committee:

"A BILL TO PROVIDE FOR RAISING TWO HUNDRED THOUSAND NEGRO TROOPS.

"SECTION 1. *The Congress of the Confederate States of America do enact*, That the President of the Confederate States be, and he is hereby, authorized to require into the military service any number of negro troops, not to exceed two hundred thousand.

"SECTION 2. That the President be, and he is, authorized to assign officers already appointed, or make appointments of officers, to raise and command the troops; and the same shall be organized as provided under existing laws.

"SECTION 3. That no negro slave shall be received into the service without the written consent of his owner, and under such regulations as may be prescribed by the Secretary of War to carry into effect this act.

"SECTION 4. That it is hereby declared that Congress does not hereby assume to change the social or political status of the slave population of the States, but leaves the same under the jurisdiction and control of the States to which it belongs."

In the House, on the same day, Mr. Barksdale, of Mississippi, offered a bill to increase the military force of the Confederate States.

The first section of the bill provides that in order to provide additional forces to repel invasion and to secure the independence of the Confederate States, the President be authorized to ask for, and accept from the owners of slaves, the services of such able-bodied negro men as he may deem expedient to perform military service in whatever capacity the general-in-chief may direct.

The second section provides that the President be authorized to organize the said slaves into companies, battalions, regiments and brigades, under such rules and regulations as the Secretary of War may prescribe, and to be commanded by such officers as the President may appoint.

The third section provides that while employed in the service, the said slaves shall receive the same rations, clothing and compensation as are allowed in the act approved February 17, 1864, and the acts amendatory thereto "to increase the efficiency of the army by the employment of free negroes and slaves in certain capacities;" and compensation so allowed shall be made to the owner or to the slave, as the owner thereof may elect.

The fourth section of the bill provides that nothing in this act shall be construed to authorize a change in the relation which the said slaves shall bear towards their owners as property, except by consent of the States in which they reside, and in pursuance of the law thereof.

Mr. Miles, of South Carolina, moved that the bill be rejected. He wanted to test the sense of the House upon this subject of arming negroes. He wanted to have a vote upon it.

Mr. Marshall, of Kentucky.—Yes, let us have a vote on it. Let the country know where we stand.

Mr. Hartridge, of Georgia, asked that the vote on the rejection of the bill be taken by ayes and noes. Ordered.

The question being ordered upon the rejection of the bill, it was lost—ayes 31, noes 58. As this vote was regarded as a kind of test of the sense of the House upon the policy of putting negroes into the army, we append the ayes and noes—the question being the rejection of this bill authorising the employment of negroes as soldiers:

Ayes—Messrs. Baldwin, Branch, Cruikshank, De Jarnette, J. M. Leach, J. T. Leach, McMullin, Miles, Miller, Ramsey, Saxton, Smith, [illegible] of Alabama, Smith, Wilkinson, Mr. Speaker.

Noes—Messrs. Akin, Atkinson, Barksdale, Batson, Bell, Blandford, Boyce, Bradley, W. W. Brown, Carroll, Chambers, Chilton, Dargan, Dickinson, Dupre, Ewing, Farrow, Foster, Gaither, Goode, Gray, Hardwicke, Hatcher, Hilton, Holder, Holliday, Johnston, Kenan, Lyon, Machen, Marshall, Menees, Moore, Orr, Perkins, Pugh, Read, Rogers, Russell, Simpson, J. M. Smith, W. E. Smith, Staples, Swan, Triplett, Villere, Welsh.

This looks as though a large majority of the members of the House [illegible] opposing the negroes in the army.

As Mr. Gaither, from this State, voted with the majority, we suppose he is in favor of freeing and arming the negroes. This is no doubt the last time he will ever serve in any Congress.

The Recognition Question.

Until the failure of the recent attempt to negotiate gave the "fight it out" party of the South a better card by which to create "enthusiasm," they insisted on recognition by England and France, as the 4th of March, dead sure. Foreign governments have been sounded and have answered, and here is what Russell says for England. We invite the prayerful attention of those who have promised an recognition, next month, to the soothing sentiments of Russell's letter:

Replies of the European Courts to the Confederate Manifesto.—In reply to the recent Manifesto of the Confederate Congress, the King of Sweden and Norway, the Pope, the government of the Netherlands, and the government of Great Britain while they express a strong desire that peace may soon be reestablished between the contending sections, nevertheless declare that they expect in the future, as in the past, to maintain a strict neutrality. We give the reply of Earl Russell in behalf of the British government:

Earl Russell reiterates the intention of England to observe the impartial neutrality.

FOREIGN OFFICE, Nov. 26, 1864.

Gentlemen:—I have had the honor to receive the copy, which you have sent me, of the manifesto issued by the Congress of the so-called Confederate States of America.

Her Majesty's government deeply lament the protracted nature of the struggle between the Northern and Southern States of the formerly united republic of North America.

Great Britain has, since 1783, remained, with the exception of a short period, connected by friendly relations with both the Northern and Southern States.

Since the commencement of the civil war, which broke out in 1861, Her Majesty's government has continued to entertain sentiments of friendship equally for the North and for the South. Of the causes of the rupture Her Majesty's government have never presumed to judge.

They deplored the commencement of this sanguinary struggle, and anxiously look forward to its period of its termination.

In the meantime, they are convinced that they best consult the interests of peace and respect the rights of all parties by observing a strict and impartial neutrality. Such neutrality Her Majesty has faithfully maintained, and will continue to maintain.

I request you, gentlemen, to accept,

RUSSELL.

Mr. Trenholm and the Soldiers.

If Mr. Davis' Cabinet is to be reorganized we see no reason why the man, Trenholm, who presides over the Treasury Department, should be retained while other rubbish is being thrown out; for, besides the issuance of voluminous circulars and the creation of visionary schemes for the revival of confidence in Confederate money, we see nothing that he has done. He is said to have large sums of gold on hand and yet the Lee's army has not been paid for six months.—We find the following in the *Dispatch* of the 10th:

SOLDIERS' PAY.

To the Editors of the Richmond Dispatch:

Allow me a short space in your columns to say a few words in regard to paying of the troops. Why should they be deprived of the pittance so long that is now due them? In many instances, some of the soldiers' families are suffering for the necessaries of life. If we had what is now due us, we could render our dear families some assistance. It is a small amount of six months' wages that is now due the private soldier, and it would certainly be of some benefit to him.

Why should the officers of our army be paid and not the privates? Are we not as much in need of our money as the officers? I think if any should be paid first it ought to be the private. Whose fault is it that we are not paid? Is the fault in our Quartermasters, or is it for the want of money to pay the troops?

PRIVATE.

Company D, 14th Virginia regiment.

We learn that Major W. W. Pierce, Confederate Quartermaster for this State, office at Raleigh, has been dismissed from office. If there has been gross mismanagements, as reports say, why do not some one of the Raleigh papers inform the public? This is no time to conceal official mismanagement.—*Charlotte Dem.*

Better not credit all you hear. We have heard it asserted, here, that the late fire in Charlotte, by which so much government property was destroyed, was the work of officers of the post, who determined to destroy their books and papers so their peculations could never be discovered, but as the Charlotte papers were silent we came to the conclusion that there was no truth in the reports.

Major Pierce has been *relieved* from duty, and his successor has taken charge of the office, but this is the first time we have heard anything about his being dismissed the service. A Court of Enquiry is now sitting in this city, and we learn that the case of Maj. Pierce is being investigated; and when the investigation shall have been concluded we doubt not but that the result will be made public by the authorities.—And until the result of the investigation shall be made public, we presume the Raleigh papers have discretion enough to keep silent on a matter of which they are entirely ignorant. To give currency to the extravagant charges against Major Pierce, by newspaper publication of the many rumors afloat, before an investigation has proven any guilt, would be doing, as we conceive, great injustice to that gentleman.